

Pinnularia biceps, W. G.	Synedra minutissima.	Himantidium Arcus.
— linearis, W. G.	— acicularis.	— undulatum.
— acuta.	Cocconeia lanceolata.	— gracile.
Stauroneis Phœnicenteron.	— cymbiforme.	Fragilaria capucina.
— punctata.	— cistula.	Odontidium mutabile.
— anceps.	Gomphonema tenellum.	— mesodon.
— acuta.	— olivaceum.	Harrisoni, Sm.
— linearis.	— constrictum.	— Tabellaria.
— rectangularis, W. G.	— coronatum.	— sinuata.
— undulata, W. G.	— Fusticulus, Sm.?	Tabellaria fenestrata.
— dubia, W. G.?	— geminatum.	— flocculosa.
Pleurosigma attenuatum.	— insigne, W. G.	Diatoma elongatum.
Synedra radians.	Meridion circulare.	Melosira varians.
— lunaris.	Achnanthes exilis.	— distans.
	Achnantheidium lanceolatum.	Mastogloia elliptica.
		Colletonema neglectum.

To the names of such species as have been recently added to the British flora, the name of the observer is added.

It will be seen that the number and variety of species is considerable, yet, as we have found it in all other localities in the summer or autumn of 1855, smaller than usual. The species are, with very few exceptions, such as belong to fresh water; for the only forms that belong to brackish or sea water are *Navicula elegans*, *Pinnularia peregrina*, and perhaps *Synedra acicularis*.

There are one or two forms, which, although I have described them as occurring in the Glenshira sand, are yet more frequent in some of these gatherings than I have seen them elsewhere. Such are *Cocconeis transversalis*, which I have also found in other freshwater gatherings; and *Tryblionella apiculata*, figured in the paper I lately read to the Royal Society of Edinburgh. The rest of the forms, with the exception of those marked with my name, and one or two others of Ehrenberg's, are such as have long been known, and are very frequent.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARDSIA VESTITA (FORBES).

ONE of the most interesting additions to our native zoophytology that has been made for some time is a species described by the late Professor Edward Forbes under the above title from specimens found by him on the island of Paros in the Ægean Sea\*. It is a vermiform *Actinia* some six inches in length, with a beautiful expanded disk of spotted tentacles; the most conspicuous phenomenon in its œconomy being that it inhabits a tough thick tube formed of condensed mucus, which is secreted in great abundance and thrown off from the surface of its body.

This curious and beautiful zoophyte has been procured in some numbers by Mr. W. A. Lloyd from the coast of North Wales; and

\* See Annals and Mag. of Nat. Hist. for December 1841, and for July 1843.

specimens may now be seen in the tanks of the Zoological Society in the Regent's Park.

It is a very interesting coincidence, that the remarkable Annelide found by Mr. Forbes in the same circumstances and described in the same communication is also at present in the same noble collection; for, though I have had no opportunity of closely examining the specimen, I have no doubt that the curious *Serpula* which spontaneously appeared some months ago in one of the central tanks, and which has been looked upon with some interest by zoologists, is identical with Forbes's Grecian Annelide in question. Its most salient point is the long but graduated pectination of the branchial filaments on their interior face, the pectinations projecting into the infundibulum and meeting in the centre. It will probably require to be characterized afresh, and to form a new genus.—P. H. GOSSE.

#### CYCLAS LACUSTRIS, DRAPARNAUD.

In Forbes and Hanley's admirable 'History of the British Mollusca' (vol. ii. pp. 118 & 119) is a particular and accurate description of specimens in my collection which I obtained from Mr. Clark, marked "Exmouth 1831 and Dr. Turton's cabinet." They were referred by those authors to the above-named species. Dr. Gray could not have been aware of this when he described the same species in the last Number of the 'Annals,' and assigned to it the name of "*Sphærium pallidum*." Specimens which I took last month in company with Mr. Rouse exactly agree with those in my collection mentioned above, as well as with the description and figure in Draparnaud's work. *Cyclas caliculata* (to some of the varieties of which this approaches in form), *C. rivicola*, and a variety of *C. cornea* occurred in the same spot; so that the species in question cannot be a local variety of any of the others. Its distinctive characters are the rhomboid form and nearly straight hinge-line; yellowish-white being the predominant colour, with a greyish tinge and darker irregular zones in adult specimens. It is probably the *Tellina lacustris* of Müller; but Pfeiffer, Charpentier, Dupuy and some other continental writers, appear to have mistaken for it varieties of *Cyclas cornea* and *C. caliculata*. Mr. Rouse having afterwards told me that Dr. Gray intended to publish the discovery, I communicated to the latter my ideas on the subject, but I presume not in time for him to make any use of them.—J. GWYN JEFFREYS.

1 Montagu Square, 16th June 1856.

#### Occurrence of *Clausilia Mortilleti*, Dumont, in Kent.

A shell, for which I am indebted to Mr. S. P. Woodward, and which is regarded by him as a small variety of *Clausilia Rolphi*, Leach, proves to be a pale, clear variety of *C. Mortilleti*. Mr. Woodward found it on the chalk hills at Charing in Kent, living on the ground in the woods, at the roots of ivy. Compared with a specimen of